ell acquainted with Men.

odated on liberal terms. AMIN R. DOWNES.

5, 1833. Bed Hoas

SWILES

forms his triends and the hat his House, No. 181, for the accommodation

ND LODGING. favors, he solicits a conis House is in a pleasal ty, and no pains or es-s part to render the sion. nor him with their pauce ssible. 6, 1832.



VOB. II.

WILLIAM BLOTD GABRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 27.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1832.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBBRATOR.

F'I object, because the moment we enter into we divide ourselves. That slavery is an ious crime-that it involves an intolerable exsuffering-and ought, in RIGHTS, INSTANTLY abolished, we all cordially agree! But go bethis, and we are sundered-why should we sunwhy should we infuse delusive hopes into the s of the friends of Slavery, already crazy with erwhy should we help them in their iniquitous se, hy winking, even for a moment, under ANY cation, at ANY FEATURE, of their horrible sys-Let us unite, in THAT, in which every friend of y may cordially agree! and say, slavery shall

> For the Liberator. FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

At the present time, when the birth-right of member of the human family to freedom, out regard to distinction of clime or color, is only acknowledged, but enthusiastically proned; when the freemen of these United s are uniting not simply to declare their symwith the oppressed of all nations, but to fer aid in support and even defence of the ts of foreigners-it is certainly incumbent upon ry American republican to enquire, whether en are with us free. However 'delicate' ubject, and calculated to offend the morbid lities of the oppressor, yet it must be caned. There can be no inherent or acquired

the iron rod of despotism. 'All men are created equal,' is the fundamental doctrine of every true patriot; and until every State of this confederation acknowledge the doctrine, by conforming its internal policy to the uncompromising spirit of this truth, our annual festival will recur, as our reproach-- 'a hissing and a byeword among the nations.

If the people of this country will but refer to the broad principles of freedom asserted and defended by our forefathers, they must be convinced of the folly of the argument that 'slavery is an evil entailed upon a part of our countrymen, over which they have no control.' The 'divine right ' of kings is still defended by the friends of monarchical government in Europe; and the legitimate title to the crown asserted from generation to generation. In other words, 'my father exercised undisputed right of dominion over your forefathers, therefore you must submit to be my vassals.' This is no less the language of the loyalist, than the slaveholder. The plea is founded in error, and therefore cannot be admitted.

But what has this to do with the question above propounded, to wit, 'whether all men are with us free? ' Can the term slaveholder apply to any citizen of the United States, that nation which claims to be the freest under heaven? Melancholy and disgraceful as may be the fact, yet it is nevertheless true, that more than TWO MIL-LIONS of our fellow men are abject slaves within this government.

eradicate this growing and alarming evil. We scheme of colonization in Africa will fall entirely short of the mark conscientiously aimed at, by many of its supporters and advocates. Its phisatify us.

We believe the colored population can never be removed from our country; and, therefore, that no time should be lost, to meliorate their condition. This is to be effected by proper attention to the education of those that are free, and making hired freemen of those that are slaves. We also believe that the slaveholder would find it his interest to adopt the plan suggested.

PHILO-LIBERTAS.

For the Liberator.

MR. EDITOR-We are informed, by the Rev. Mr. Early of Virginia, from the very scene of the late slaughter, that the principal white sufferers were members of the Methodist Church. Sir, may not this be the cause of their ministers, almost to a man, becoming in the last year converted to Colonizationism? Nat Turner's master was considered one of the best men in that neighborhood. How important, then, is it for those who name the name of Christ, to obey his word -come out from among the wicked-touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing! And if judgment must first begin at the house of God, where shall the ungodly appear? Let Methodists remember that their profession of Christianity outcolors the whole world beside.

A METHODIST MINISTER. Philadelphia, June 15, 1832.

> For the Liberator EDUCATION.

In the eleventh month of the year 1829, a number of young men belonging to the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, established an evening

school for the gratuitous instruction of male colored people, which has been continued regularly through he winter of each succeeding year. The number of pupils in constant attendance may be fairly stated to have averaged about 60,\*

Convinced by the result of the first year's trial, that this plan of teaching was an eligible one, and well calculated to advance the best interests of those for whom it was intended, the Association provided a regular constitution to direct its future operations, and adopted the title of 'The Clarkson Institute of Pennsylvania.' Its object has been to offer to the oppressed Africans who reside amongst us, and who form a respectable proportion of the population of our city, a fair opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education; and the Directors believe that that object has not been wholly unanswered. They are persuaded that great advantage will result to the community at large by a steady perseverance in the course which they have adopted; and do not hesitate in declaring their conviction that in the limited observation which they have

\* It is not to be inferred from this statement that but 60 pupils are attached to this school. whole number who have partaken of the benefits of acknowledged, by which one man becomes the Institution, is not less than 300.

exist, of the entire mental capability of the negro

JAMES S. GIERONS, President. JACOB M. ELLIS, Secretary.

For the Liberator. HAYTIAN EMIGRANTS VINDICATED.

MR EDITOR-In the 8th number of your very valuable paper, I perused a piece or extract of a letter copied from the Norfolk Herald of the 3d Feb. last, entitled . The Court of Hauti.' I perceive it to have been taken from the private but exaggerated journals of some of those squinting Paul Prys who generally strut and puff on board of the vessels of war that go out to negotiate with foreigners. Instead of keeping themselves incog. they collect fragments and butt-ends of stories; and after their service is over, they then push them on the public as travels, &c. of Capt. Such-a-one. However, this extract alluded to, after giving an

account of the hospitality of the Haytians, &c. omits nothing that would tend to lessen the character and morals of the colored emigrants from the United States. For him to have collected so much information correctly would have taken a little more time than the few weeks that the Commodore's ship laid in our roads. He comments on our dissimilarity with the natives. What can make a dissimilarity between us? Is it the politeness and etiquette of the Haytians? If be, I will answer we have a sufficiency for our customs. But further, that the writer of the extract has been but poorly informed of the actual condition of the emigrants, is too obvious. Should be ever return to Hayti again, It is asserted, however, that no means, except I would advise him to associate himself in company colonization in a distant clime, can be adopted, to with some who are respectable; not among those vagrants that he must have conversed with. To are among the number, who are satisfied that the have discovered such wretchedness as he describes, that spirit of prejudice which characterises the North American, in whatever climate he is seen, prompted him to collect such hose materials to slander us; lanthropy is too contracted, and general emanci- calculating, no doubt, to make unfavorable imprespation is by it, placed at too great a distance, to sions on those who are espousing the cause of our persecuted brethren in the United States, and to put fresh excuses into the mouths of the Colonizationists to crush them. For him to assert that the natives look on us as inferiors, is a libel; for I can affirm that they have as much intercourse with us, and show us as much fraternal respect, each according to his station, as they do to any others.

As for our situation, why should we not be satisfied? Are we not men here? Do we hear the cries of the slaves? Once we were made to believe that white men were gods, and that it was sacrilege to lift an arm in our defence. Do we not have convincing proofs that colored men are their equals in the chamber, cabinet and the field; and their equals in every respect? Therefore we must be satisfied here, if it is only to enjoy the blessing of freedom.

As to our indolence, the charge is without foundation; for where is there an emigrant in the whole republic, (enjoying health,) but that he is following some lucrative business? None! and I will challenge that libeller of American emigrants to name one; for during a residence of five years in Hayti, I never heard of an instance of an emigrant being destitute of the means of subsisting, and they being in good health. I can with safety declare that they are the most industrious class that inhabits the conn-

As to our inferior standing, the public may regard the assertion as unfounded; for it would be impossible to think that a people professing ' Liberty and Equality,' could for a moment disregard those, who but lately, like themselves, labored under the same disadvantages, emerging from the same obscurity, and braving the same tempest of strife-(prejudice) -and as for our contingencies and occasiona depredations on our neighbors, that must have been an imaginary notion; for I can assure him that it is not real. He no doubt made the story out of his own brain : it is wholly untrue. But admit that we do live so. Pray from whom did we inherit the principle? Was it not from the great United States, that country which declares to the world that all men are born equal,' &c. and to this day is holding in slavery millions of our color? And this advanced midshipman comes to Hayti to reflect on our contingencies. As for our occasional depredations on our neighbors, look at those of the Americans. Search the national archives for the numerous treaties with the aborigines of North America; look of late what numerous tribes of Indians are crossing the Mississippi, bound westwardly. See Georgia persecuting the Cherokees with all the fierceness of a demon. If these are not depredations on your neighbors, I know not what are: therefore speak no more of our vices, if you cannot forsake vour own.

You say that the greatest part of the emigrants have returned to the United States, and many are desirons of doing so now. I do not doubt but that many would wish to revisit the scenes of their childhood, but cannot believe they would wish to stay. For various reasons, a very few who are here, perhaps, would change their home in Hayti for a home in Africa : for that seems to be the only haven for

the owner of another, over whom he may wield | made, a strong proof is added to those that already the people of color in the United States. But, in my opinion, that haven should never disturb me about any state of the Union ever colonizing me to Africa; for should they pretend to force me, I would try to make it a general cause, by trying the efficacy of the Federal laws in the Supreme Court ; and they should either make an amendment to the Constitution, or allow me a residence in the Union : and if they did not, then the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States would be of as much value as Spanish charters in South America. H. C. P.

Port-au-Prince, May 18, 1832.

For the Liberator. AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

TO REV. ISAAC ORR. LETTER VIII. · Therefore, all things whatsover ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'-JESUS CHRIST.

SIR-You may argue that to denounce Colonirationism, is not an argument against it. I agree with you, and have, therefore, confined myself to argument, and have asserted nothing but what I have proved to be true. I have now arrived at that part of my argument, which, I trust, will prove most conclusive.

Heretofore I have said nothing of what con stitutes prejudice; be it then my object, in this number, to elucidate the true meaning of prejudice in its relation to the free people of color.

That man is prejudiced who refrains from associating with the respectable portion of the free colored people, merely because their skins have ssumed a darker hue than his own. That man s prejudiced who thinks less of another-man because he chooses to associate with colored people. That is prejudice, which prevents the improvement of the colored people, and which aims at their expulsion from our country. That is prejudice, which prevents the union of the white and colored races, in both a civil and domestic point of view. Prejudice, in a word, is all that is wicked in human nature : it is

- 'a monster of such frightful mein, As to be hated, needs but to be seen ; Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure-then pity-then embrace

Colonizationists are of a higher order than those whom they persecute; they are, therefore, not to associate with them, as it would contaminate their high born blood! Born in a higher station in life, they cannot condescend to look upon those who are low. Oh no ! for they, forsooth, an animal who is at once useless and troublesome walking with a colored female; t'would be enough to 'harrow up the soul!' Behold thyself the father-in-law of a descendant of Afric's tribe! 'Oh horrible! most horrible!' Were such the case, would not thy 'royal (Colonization) blood 'boil within thee ; yea, would it not nount up to thy forehead by reason of shame !! Yea, yea,' you answer! Verily the nuble blood of thy race is too pure to mingle with that of thy slave !\* Go on, generous and philanthropic Colonizationist, improve thy character among hose in the ' higher walks of life,' by continuing to do that which He whom thou dost pretend to follow, strictly interdicts!

But seriously, Colonizationism is based on predice; without its sustaining influence, the Colonization Society could not exist; with it, it flours'ed-through it, it has been raised to its present healthful state. And prejudice can find no apology; it is as black as sin can make it! Colo- prejudice, yet they lend their aid in supporting it. nizationists are daily and hourly striving to prejudice the minds of the community against the colored people by traducing their character. Witness the following !

\*Think not, Reverend Mr. Orr, that I libel thee when I speak of 'thy slave.' demn no man because he is a slaveholder,' say you. Therefore, most immaculate Colonization ist, thou art no better than a slaveholder. Nav, thou art worse! The slaveholder, if he hold his fellow-man in bondage, does not proffer encouragement to other men to become men-On the contrary, he deprecates slavery as an 'ill wind which blows nobody any good. Many of the slaveholders represent it to evil which it were better to have abolished. (See speeches of Mr. Moore and several others, before the last session of the Virginia Legislature.) But Colonizationists hold out inducements to menstealers to continue in their dreadful and abominable misdeeds, by saying that they think not the less of any man for being a villain. If 'the rethem, is tenfold worse than either !

'Their condition we have attempted to describe, and the description may be repeated in two words
—IRREMEDIABLE DEGRADATION!' 1.

The fact, that although the black population in our Northern States is probably not more than a fortieth part of our whole population, yet that about one-sixth to one-fourth of our convicts and paupers are blacks, attests that we have a share in this evil. ' (!!) 2.

' For who does not know, and feel, that besides the portentous aspect of our rapidly accumulating colored population, the free blacks, by the moral necessity of their civil disabilities are, [ ] and must FOREVER (!!!) of be a nuisance (!) -equally, and more to the owners of slaves, than to other members of the community. They have no proper motives to ambition, or to elevate their character. And the only effect of the little la-

bor they accomplish, is to vitiate labor.' (!!!) 3. 'The mass of crime committed by Africans (what does he mean?) is greater in the non-slaveholding, than in the slaveholding states; and in general the degree of comfort enjoyed by them is inferior.' (!!!!) 4.

'Every liberated African who is withdrawn from as diminishes the general mass of ignorance, vice and degradation, by which our social operations are embarrassed and oppressed.' (!!!!!) 5.

Now, we mean to assert that no man who could make such assertions as those above quoted, could know any thing of the real condition of the free people of color. Neither the Rev. Mr. Gurley, nor Mr. Orr, nor any body else, who has ever associated with the colored people, could possibly know anything of them. Suppose I were to pronounce the Irish nation, to be in a state of irremediable degradation.' Very naturally I would be asked my reasons for supposing them to be in that condition. What opinion could you have of my common sense, if I were to reply, many of the Irish, in this country, are even more degraded than the colored people; there is more misery among them in this country, than among the free blacks ; therefore, the whole nation of them are 'brutish beasts.'

Yet it is as reasonable to denounce the whole nation of Irish, merely because there are in this country those who are degraded, as to say that the free colored people are a nuisance, because a few of their number are vicious. - I unhesitatingly deny the assertion that the greater part of the colored population are either paupers or convicts. I challenge proof of the assertion : I can refute it from my own knowledge of the condition of the colored people, if from nothing else. It argues a want of common humanity, as well as justice, to traduce the character of those who, so far from being vicious, are not only virtuous, but are strivare so much superior to the blacks, that it would ing by all the means in their power to attain a be odious, indeed, to keep company with them! respectable standing in society. Could Mr. Orr And what would genteel folks say if Coloniza- so far conquer his bashfulness as to seek for tionists were to dispense with their prejudices? proofs of what I have asserted, he would find it Only imagine what a sight it would be to see a to be true. Were he to humble himself so much fair-complexioned female of the Colonization as to visit the respectable families of color in his breed, walking arm in arm, with one of the more own, or in the other cities of the Union, he would sable race ! Or imagine a street-walking dandy- find actually more refinement among them, than among the whites. This may call forth the smile -I say, only imagine one of these nuisances of incredulity, but I can assure my opponent that it is a truth, susceptible of proof.

The truth is, however, that Colonizationists do not wish to arrive at truth in these matters. It is their aim to transport the free colored people to some other clime, and they are ready enough to adopt any means to do it. They are, seemingly, very philanthropic; but they are really inhuman and unjust. They would persuade us that they wish to benefit the blacks. Not so; their own aggrandizement is their only object. They pretend that the prejudice against the colored people cannot be conquered. This is false; and they who urge this argument, if they have the least discernment, know it to be false! As I have said before, if they were to lay aside their own prejudices, they would entirely obviate the difficulty which attends the abolition of prejudice. They resemble a drunkard complaining of the evils of Intemperance They deprecate the existence of

Colonizationists represent the colored people to be a nuisance.-Are not the Irish a nuisance? Are they not as a body, in this country, in a far more degraded condition, than the free blacks who inhabit the northern states of the Union? Yet, so far from being threatened with transportation, they are encouraged to emigrate thither. And why? Have they ever benefitted our country? They opposed our glorious revolution; they resisted our efforts to obtain our rights. The blacks, on the contrary, aided us; they fought, bled, and died in defence of our liberties. Should they not, then, be entitled to an equal share in the benefits arising from our Independence? But prejudice denies them this right.

We are told that the Blacks are doomed to 'irremediable degradation.' Understand those republican Colonizationists, reader ! They mean, they wish the blacks to be irremediably degraded. What is it which prompts them to practise such wickedness! The answer is, Prejudice. What induces Colonizationists to lie respecting the colored people? Need I repeat it? Prejudice!! What prevents the instruction of the colored people? The Colonization Society, and prejudice!! Read the following :

'An effort for the benefit of the blacks, in which all parts of the country can unite, of course, must not have the abolition of slavery for its immediate object. (!!) Nor may it aim directly at the instruction of the great body of the blacks. (!!!) [1] In either case, the prejudices and terrors of the slaveholding states would be excited in a moment; and with reason too, for it is a well-established point that the public safety forbids either the emancipation, or the general instruction of the slaves. (!!!!) It requires no great skill to see that the moment you raise this degraded community to an intellectual existence, their chains will burst asunder like the fetters of Sampson, and they will stand forth in the might and dignity of manhood, and in all the terrors of a long injured people, thirsting for vengeance.' [ 6

The Colonizationists argue, therefore, that it is just to keep part of the colored people EN-SLAVED, and transport the remainder! Fraternitas et Libertas!

The colored people of America are not deceived. They are not to be gulled into submission by Colonizationists. They are opposed to the scheme of the Colonization Society, and nothing but physical force will accomplish their expatriation. It requires no argument to prove this assertion. I ask, if any colored man would remove to Liberia, unless he was BRIBED to do so,\* if he could be tolerably comfortable in this country. Then those who remove must be extremely oppressed. And this oppression is caused solely by prejudice. And prejudice is nurtured by the Colonization Society. Of all this there is abundance of proof. It is a fact that there have been very few, if any, colored emigrants to Liberia, from the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. The colored population of these two cities is estimated at about forty thousand. Those who have emigrated to Liberia, have been, chiefly, those who have been driven from the slave states.

I wonder why Colonizationists do not make more professions than they do. Really any one with half-wits can discover the odiousness of the Colonization Society, from its own papers. I would advise Colonizationists to adopt another mode of deceiving the blacks, as the one in use at present is, as the old saying is, 'worse for the wear!'

To think that an association of rational, and pretendedly good men, should openly avow that it is actuated by motives of prejudice, is disgusting beyond conception. 'Tell it not in Gath, spread it not in the streets of Askelon!' But slavites and their apologists are ripe for any crime-are prepared for any persecution. So long as they are not injured by any proscriptive measures which may be adopted for the purpose of ridding the country of the colored population, it matters not at all to them whether their fellow men are rendered miserable or no. Selfishness is the companion of prejudice-they go hand in hand. Prejudice and selfishness are the constant companion of colonizationism; wherever it goes, they go.

Stare not, Sir, when I say that he who refrains from bestowing an only daughter on a black man merely because he is a black man, is prejudiced. He who refuses to associate with a black man, or account of his color, is prejudiced.

When I think on the guilt of Colonizationists; when I reflect on the appalling mass of crime which falls to the lot of the Colonization Society, 'I tremble for my country !' At some time or other, vengeance will arise, and in its progress, like the bosom of destruction, sweep all before it in remediless ruin! The day is not far distant which will behold the ruin of our haughty republic, if some means or other are not used as preventives.

'Silence grows criminal when crimes grow strong!' When will our tardy nation awaken to a full sense of its danger-of its guilt? When will men 'coase to do evil, and learn to do good? Let not facts like these, awful as they are, be regarded with contempt. Let the nation arouse from the lethargy in which it now indulges, and retrieve its character. Justice must be awarded to the oppressed. 'Something must be done,' Colonizationism must fall, and with it will fall all those delusive dreams of security which the guilty of the south are indulging in. Terrible is the fate of the nation, if measures are not taken, ere long, to relieve its oppressed subjects; dreadful will be its retribution!

GARDNER JONES. New-York, June 8th, 1832.

\* I hope no one will consider this as an allusion to John B. Russwurm.

1. App. to Seventh Ann. Rep. Am. Col. Soc.

2. Speech of Gerrit Smith before the Am. Col. Soc. 19th Jan. 1831.

3. Speech of Rev. C. Colton, on the same oc-

4. Speech of John A. Dix, Esq. at the Anniversary of the N. York State Col. Soc. 1830.

5. Same Speech. 6. App. to Seventh An. Rep. Am. Col. Soc. p. 94.

From the World.

THE NATION'S CURSE-NO. II.

Since the publication of our former article on this subject, we have received several requests and publications relating thereto. Among the latter, is a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society. In relation to that docu-ment, we have been solicited to introduce extracts from its pages, and encomiums of the objects it con-templates, into the columns of the World.

It will be recollected, that we have freely avowed our determination to look over the whole length, breadth, height, and depth of the evil of SLAVERY, as it is found to exist in our beloved land. In order to do this, we design to speak, under the sanctions already given, of the various plans and views of our coadjutors in the great work of moral reform. To us it seems most palpably evident, that THE CRISIS the fearful, and eventful crisis-is rapidly hastening on. It is at such a time, that, like the dropping of a pebble into the clear, still waters of the spring of truth, the appropriate appeals of religion and hu- cate.

manity will be felt, to the very outskirts of this confederacy. The recent agitation of this subject, in a Convention held in the midst of the evil, argues well for the cause we advocate: and we are more and more persuaded, that the entire people of our land need nothing else but such arguments to awaken their strength, and to secure them in efforts for

the good of the slave population.
We do not design to speak now of the different projects set on foot by some of our best and wisest men, for the purpose of effecting the great desidera-The causes of Immediate Emancipation, of Gradual Abolition, and of Future Colonization, whatever may be the comparative merits or demerits of each, all demand the hearing and candid attention of our countrymen at large. There is no time to be lost on a subject of such magnitude. The sounds which are even now coming to us from the Southern borders, fearfully admonish us, that the volcano on the edge of which we are reposing, is still ready to scatter forth its torrents of fire, devastation, and death. As Christians, as patriots, we are under the most solemn of all responsibilities, to give the trumpet of truth a strong and certain sound.
If, as is asserted by those who assume to be conversant with the signs of the times, the light of the latter day glory is indeed dawning on this benighted and revolted world, let its beams guide us on to the work of plucking up THE BITTER ROOT which has been so long springing forth beneath the shade of the tree of Liberty; that, when the full rays of the Sun of Righteousness begin to shine down on the nations, every vestige of so cursed a thing may be utterly withered from before the face of man.

SLAVERY RECORD.



From the Hartford Mirror.

ADDRESS TO THE FIRST SLAVE SHIP. First of that train which curs'd the wave, And from the rifled cabin bore, Inheritor of wo-the slave,

To bless his palm-tree's shade no more. Dire engine !- o'er the troubled main Borne on in unresisted state,-Know'st thou within thy dark domain

The secret of thy prisoned freight? Hear'st thou their moans whom hope hath fled? Wild cries, in agonizing starts ?-Know'st theu thy humid sails are spread

With ceaseless sighs from broken hearts ?-The fetter'd chieftain's burning tear,-The parted lover's mute despair,-The childless mother's pang severe,-

The orphan's misery, are there.

Ah !- could'st thou from the scroll of fate The annal read of future years, Stripes,-tortures,-unrelenting hate, And death-gasps drowned in slavery's tears-

Down,-down,-beneath the cleaving main, Thou fain would'st plunge where monsters lie, Rather than ope the gates of pain For time and for eternity.

Oh Afric! what has been thy crime, That thus, like Eden's fratricide, A mark is set upon thy clime. And every brother shuns thy side :

Yet are thy wrongs, thou long distrest ! Thy burdens, by the world unweighed, Save in that Unforgetful Breast Where all the sins of earth are laid.

Poor outcast slave !- Our guilty land Should tremble while she drinks thy tears, Or sees in vengeful silence stand

The beacon of thy shortened years ;-Should shrink to hear her sons proclaim

The sacred truth, that Heaven is just-Shrink even at her judge's name-' Jehovah-Saviour of the opprest.'

The sun upon thy forehead frowned, But Man more cruel far than he. Dark fetters on thy spirit bound :-Look to the mansions of the free !

Look to that realm where chains unbind,-Where the pale tyrant drops his rod. And where the patient sufferers find A friend-a father-in their God. Hartford, November, 1825.

NATURAL EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

An overseer in Florence, Alabama, chastised negro woman. The husband of the woman saw the blows inflicted, and remonstrated with the overseer. The overseer struck the negro with the butt of his whip for being unable to repress his indignation at seeing his wife lacerated in his presence. The negro turned upon him, and in the struggle, inflicted several stabs with a knife. The overseer died, and the negro will be burned at the stake. This punishment, which is clearly unconstitutional (all cruel and unusual punishments being prohibited) is not uncommon in many of the Southern States. A pile of pine wood finely split, is laid up, in the form of a cob-house, and spirits of turpentine poured over it. The vic tim is placed inside, chained to a tree or post, the pile is fired, and he is roasted alive.

Now what is more natural than the transaction above recorded. Change but the color of the skin, and what say law and public sentiment about it? The story would be related thus:

Conjugal Affection .- An interesting young woman, employed as a weaver in one of the manufacturing establishments, was assaulted by the overseer, for some trifling fault, and severely beaten, in the presence of her husband, a young man of ardent temper and warm affections. He remonstrated, and was struck by the overseer, upon which he seized him, and in the struggle that ensued happening to have a knife in his hand, stabbed the overseer so that he died. The young man was subsequently tried for manslaughter. An eloquent appeal was made to the jury, who im-mediately acquitted him.—Boston Daily Advo-

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



For the Liberator.

MEN, WOMEN AND BABES SOLD! Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to the Lord !

Ladies ! you that are tender mothers, permit one of your own sex to attempt to vindicate the cause of the poor degraded, enslaved daughters of Africa. They are mortals, subject to like passions with ourselves-that is, they are capable of feeling the many wrongs which they endure; they have the same tender emotions when about to be separated forever from all they hold most dear, to be loaded with massy chains and hurried along, exposed to the view of heartless purchasers and unfeeling task-masters, to be sold. What! sell men, women and tender babes, in a LAND OF LIBERTY? sell them for slaves-for beasts of burden-to be used instead of mere animals ! O, my God, if this is liberty and equal rights, I blush that I was born in a land of freedom; for I consider myself as much a vassal, as the sable daughters of Afric's sunny shores. But I rejoice that the Lord is no respecter of persons; for the rich and the poor meet together-the Lord is the maker of them all. Sister-worms of the dust, are we better than any creatures whom God has made? He may, perhaps, have made them to rule us with a rod of iron. For another Babel's massy walls seem rising; and should he again confound the language, he can change the fair complexion to a sootier hue than that of our colored inferiors.

Mothers-Women-Sisters-Awake! Who of you are prepared to take the place of the African mothers? See her tender suckling torn from her maternal bosom, carried away by ruffian hands! Never again shall her eyes behold it! Husbands torn from their shrieking companions, yet smarting under the blood-stained lash! Lovers forever must remain far, far away! Hearts must bleed, and that in silence !- But I forbear. I appeal to your hearts, Sisters! Have I a right to speak? I am not an American, although I was born here. I blush to own it.

PROTESTANT. Boston.

By a young lady of color. For the Liberator.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF. There lies the sole remaining hope Of all my coming years; The treasure of my widow'd heart, The tie that bound me here.

He was the last,-the loveliest. And can you blame my grief, Or chide the falling tears which give This bursting heart relief?

There 's nothing left for me to love, This earth holds nothing dear, Since he, my sweet-my gentle one, Is now no longer here.

My poor fond heart had counted on Such bliss, in future hours! And I had dreamed his coming days Here strewed with fairy flowers !

Perchance 't was wrong to love him thus, And I have been chastised-For He who gave him to my trust, Hath called him to the skies.

He was too dear-oh! far too dear, The idol of my soul-Then blame me not-this burst of grief I cannot now control. Philadelphia. ADA.

By a young lady of color.

For the Liberator. FEMALE EDUCATION.

My FRIENDS-I have for some time past been a close observer of your weekly meetings, and have witnessed with pleasure the improvement of some of your members, and the interest which others have shewn in the cause of literary attainments .-This is truly commendable. May your laudable efforts be crowned with success.

Let this reflection incite you to double diligence, that the cultivation of a woman's mind is all important, and far more so, than the adornment of the body; for what is a beautiful form-a lovely face or splendid garments, when there is a vacancy within, that the tinsel of finery can never hide? Woman has a high destiny to fulfil. Though she possess not the physical strength, nor yet the moral courage or ambition of man, yet she may have the wide field of the domestic circle to interest her. The father-brother-husband-or children-and these last require extensive exertions-the great responsibility attending the cultivation and formation of infant minds- the hope or fear, the joy or sorrow, which those buds of promise may cause in after years,-call for strict attention, on her part, to

the benefits of a good education. We see too often that the offspring of ignorant parents are generally vicious; -advice or instruction s not given them at home, simply because the father or mother is as ignorant as the child -and through inattention and unpardonable carelessness, is suffered to run the whole course of vice, until he become an outcast from society. Ye who are parents, will acknowledge the truth of this picture of wickedness, though but faintly delineated.

There are instances I have known of youthful depravity, that would wring many a mother's heart; and yet these could be traced to ignorant and vicious

This was their misfortune,-perhaps their fault. But it must not, it cannot be the excuse with you, my friends. You have talents-only cultivate them ; you have minds-enrich them ; you have a desire after knowledge-encourage it. Go onrise superior to every obstacle—let nothing prevent you in this laudable pursuit in which you are engaged; and be assured you have my warmest wishes for your continued success. BEATRICE.

Philadelphia. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.



By a young lady of color.

For the Liberator.

A TRUE TALE FOR CHILDREN. I hope the children who may read this tale, are very gentle and obedient to their teachers, because teacher has many difficulties to encounter, and the good or bad conduct of children greatly increases or essens difficulties.

It is my lot to be a teacher, and there have been times when my spirit has been bowed as it were to he earth by the unkind behaviour of children, and have been ready to say, 'I will not, I cannot be a teacher.' But notwithstanding the path which I have been called to walk in is rugged, it has its sunmy spots: the following incident is one of them.

One morning early in the spring, a little orphan boy, one of my scholars, brought into the schoolroom a few violets, and laying them on the desk before me, he said, with a countenance beaming with affection, 'I have brought thee flowers, teacher, and I have some pretty verses to repeat about them.' I requested to hear them, and he replied,

First violets of early spring, To my teacher I will bri

I was inexpressibly touched with the delivery of the offering-they were the first violets I had seen that season. Flowers have ever been dear to me, and peculiarly so when presented to me by children.

They are a language-and they tell Of thoughts unspoken, words unwrit : They weave around the heart a spell, And few there are would banish it.

Perhaps some children may think there was nothing great in this child's presenting his teacher with a few flowers. Trifling as the circumstance may appear to you, my little readers, it repaid me, yes, more than repaid me for months of anxiety which I had suffered on his account; for though this little boy was affectionate, he was mischievous, and sometimes disobedient; but I am happy to say, that he is now much improved, and that his conduct is in the highest degree satisfactory to my mind. He is industrious, and his kind mistress has furnished him with a box of paints, and he employs his leisure in painting ships and steamboats; and he has presented me with a ship in full sail, which he delights in calling after my name. I could mention many other winning proofs of his regard, which are more dear to me than silver or gold; but I fear making my story too long.

I have sometimes wished that the enemies of my wronged people could look into this child's heart : if they could, I think they would learn that gratitude is not confined to a fair complexion. I hope none of my little readers are so wicked as to despise children whose complexions God has caused to differ from theirs. If there are any so cruel, I hope they will, after reading this, retire to their chambers, and there kneel down and say, 'O Lord, teach me to love my neighbor as myself. Let me not despise any whom thou hast created.' And then they will receive strength to do what is right; for the Lord loves, and ever lends an attentive ear to the prayers of children.

I think, dear children, from what I have written, that you will understand that you have it in your power always to make the situation of your teachers pleasant. Will you not do so?

The flowers presented to me by my young scholar are faded and dead, but the memory of his gratitude and affection lives in the heart of his teacher and friend.

Philadelphia.

The following is part of a little English book for children, called

PITY THE NEGRO. Or, an Address to Children on the subject of Slavery.

· My dear Children-I wish to speak to you on a subject which may be, perhaps, quite new to you.

A few years ago I met with the son of a female
Negro slave, who came from the W. Indies, and who had been a slave there himself. He was an intelligent man, could read well, and had learnt Dr. Watts's hyinns by heart, when he was a little boy; and my mother brought him to our house to give him a Bible. It was the hearing him talk that first made me think of these things about which I wish you to

Do you know where sugar comes from? It does not grow in England, but is brought from a country a great way off across the sea, from the very place where this man was born. But this sugar is not planted and gathered in, as wheat is here, by free people who are paid for their work : no, it is cultivated by slaves, by poor black Africans, who are bought and sold like brute beasts, who are compelled to labor without wages, under the lash of a cart whip; and who are marked with red hot irons, flogged and chained at the pleasure of their owners.

The man I told you of had lost his right eye; it was put out when he was a little boy by his overseer, who, because the poor child stood in his way, knocked him down, and he fell into a sugar pan, bottom of which was a little boiling sugar. Had the pan been full, he must have been killed. We asked him many questions. He told us that the severest flogging he ever received, was given him for crying when he was parted from his mother. The following is his own account of the event.

"My mother lived a slave from the fifteenth year of her age, (I suppose) till her death. She came from a part of the Gold Coast called Anana. boo, but exactly where I cannot tell. She was a favorite with our housekeeper, and in many things was favored, which may in some measure account for the advantages I enjoyed above what falls to the My mother was one of the common lot of slaves. house cooks. I was looked upon as one of the happiest little slaves in the place; my mother could be kind to me; the housekeeper was good to me; but as human happiness must have an ead, so it happened that the last night approached when my mother's bosom should pillow my head. A gentleman from the island of Barbadoes came in our house, and some dish at the table happening to please him, he said he would give a hundred guiness for a slave that could dress a dish like that. (Slave for a slave that could die they have been since, were not so dear then as they have been since, were not so dear then as they have been since, and they have the slave who dressed that dish for the sum.' The bar, gain was concluded at table, and the next day my mother left me for ever. Black children, as well in white, will cry when either grieved or vered; grief, like all the African race, I felt severely; and I was severely punished;—that day I writhed beneath the lash." In an account which he wrote at the request of

my mother, he adds, "The smart of the wounds gone, but the marks still remain; and as the relection passes over my mind, not all the ice in Greenland would cool my burning brain. Let this suffice I can say no more. Let those who have mother, love, honor, and obey them. Father of mercies thou knowest it, and thou alone, the agonizing that that pervades this heart, when I hear an affe child, say-Mother."

'If you, my dear children, now understand in some degree, what slavery is, I hope you are with ing to hear what you can do to help the poor slaves As slavery is sin, we have a strict command m

to be partakers of it; for in the first epistle of & Paul to Timothy, v. 22, it is written, partakers of other men's sins.' Now you all, I fear, eat West India sugar, though it is cultivated at the expense of the blood and tears of your fellow cree. tures; and it is by the extensive consumption of that article that slavery is chiefly maintained. But now that you know these things, I think you will no longer be able to bear this sugar.'

ONWARD-RIGHT ONWARD.

MR. GARRISON: SIR-I have often and seriously reflect. ed on the subject of Slavery. It appear strange indeed, that so noble and praise worthy a cause should want for warm hear. ed and zealous friends. But such is the in fatuation of mankind in the present state of things, that by the influence of prejudice, or erroneous ideas respecting the object desired by the friends of immediate abolition they stand aloof, refusing their co-operation in this good work, in which every true Chris tian and Patriot should feel proud to be esgaged. Let there be the same unity feeling and policy in regard to Slavery, that there is in the subject of Temperance, and what heart could conceive the happy resil

that would follow? And let me ask, is Slavery to be deprecated less as an evil than intemperance? Ca any who possess feelings of humanity refle upon the wretched and deplorable cond tion of 2,000,000 of their fellow beings, a slaved both in body and mind, and expose to the inhuman treatment and unlawful os sions of their task-masters, without feeling of a righteous indignation, against the monsters in human shape; without doing if that is in their power to give liberty to fi poor, suffering class of beings? If then be such an one, the fear of God and loved man dwell not in his bosom. Shame, the upon the man who has named the named that Saviour who left the bosom of his Fab er, suffered and died to liberate a will from the thraldom of sin and death: will engage in the traffic of human soul How can he lift up those hands town heaven, which are polluted with this blood transaction? How can he implore the me cy of a just God, whose command is Whatsoever ye would that men should unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

I have been led to these remarks, for hearing your Address, delivered before the New-England Anti-Slavery Society' July 4th. And I do rejoice that you are ! zealously engaged in so noble a causecause, the object of which is to alleviate !! horrid sufferings, and better the condition of a large portion of our fellow being Fear not-God is with you-your cause righteous, and must succeed. And si your course in the glorious work of emans. pation be onward, and onward, till by !! aid of heaven, you shall see Afric's sons is daughters, who have so long felt the job of oppression, free and happy. Then the grateful acclamations that shall go to heaven, from the hearts of these neglected and suffering beings, richly co pensate all who have interested themself in their behalf. God grant the speedy proach of this blissful era. G. W. S. Boston, July 6, 1832.

The effect of slavery upon the literature our country is illustrated in the following paragraph

An Extraordinary Fact .- A third daily per has just been commenced at Cincinnalbetween thirty and forty years ago; yet North Cal olina, one of the old thirteen States, is not all support one semi-weekly paper! To what signer difference owing? The soil and climate the latter are, in all respects, equal if not superior the former. Can any other reason be given for great increase and prosperity of the one, and stationary and the stationary and inert character of the one, and the State of Ohio is inhabited alone by indeed active Freemen; and the population of North is olina is clogged with that bane of prosperity—Signary. If there be any other cause for this vast is ence between the processor of the tree date. ence between the prosperity of the two states, should be glad that some of our readers would us what it is ; and if no other can be shewn, the subject one which calls for, and ought to our most serious consideration?

Raleigh (N. C.) Regista

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NOTICE.

The Africans, and their descendants, will celebrate the anniversary of 'The African Abolition Freehold Society,' in this city, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at the African Baptist Church, Belknap-street. Address by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, at 12 o'clock-after which, a collection will be taken. July 7.

The topics of the Editor's Address at Boylston Hall were-Tho inexcusableness of slaveholders the dangers of a gradual, and the certain benefits of an immediate emancipation of the slaves the guilt of the people of the free states at least equal to that of the planters—the right and the duty of the whole country to overthrow the system of slavery-and the method by which the people might act efficiently. It is hoped that a salutary impression was made upon the minds of the audience. The following beautiful and expressive bymn, written by WM. J. SNELLING, Esq. was sung on the occasion.

To-day, O God, in praise to thee, A nation's voices, thankful, rise; A grateful people bow the knee, And shouts of joy ascend the skies.

Thanks! thanks! whate'er mankind can need. Thy law, earth's choicest fruits and flowers, And LIBERTY, of thought and deed, Thy dearest gift, all, all are ours-

Yet, Father, hear ! to thee, in heaven, By earth contemn'd, a race complains: Our hymns of thanks for freedom given Are mingled with the clank of chains.

Thou lov'st the right, and hat'st the wrong-Then grant this asking of the free, That Afric's sons may have, ere long, As much to thank thee for as we.

COLONIZATION FAIRNESS.

It is known to the public that the Editor of the iberator was appointed by the New-England Anti-Slavery Society to deliver an address on slavery in this city, on the 4th inst. Agreeably to usage, a notice of the time and place of the meeting was ent to each of the clergymen, to be read at the lose of the religious services on the last Sabbath. The Rev. Mr Danforth, (the Colonization Agent,) having officiated at the church in Essex-street, in the plenitude of his benevolence refused to read the notice! This is another beautiful specimen of the olonization temper! We despise as much the eanness of the act, as marvel at the assurance of Mr D. The fearless editor of the Boston Telegraph mments upon this pitiful transaction, in terms of oral indignation-thus :

We have been credibly informed, that, on the ernoon of last Lord's day, the Rev. Joshua Danforth, agent for the Colonization Sociepreached in the church in Essex-street, in s city. Among the notices handed and a different the pulpit, there were two, for meetgs on the fourth inst. One of the notices was an address in favor of the Colonization Socie-AN CASPORTI, which meant himself, and he was ery careful not to forget to make public procmation. The other notice, was for an address, for the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, which was handed up due season and in fair print. This notice was aid aside, by the Rev. gentleman, for reasons set known to himself. The notice was for an dress on Slavery, and Mr. Danforth professes be engaged in the same great cause. Why m, this refusal to read the notice? Does he spect to cover up the subject in this manner? es he think the people of New-England will ubmit to this kind of management? Or, is he fraid to have facts come to light, that have so g been covered up by the society, of which is the organ? This system of gagging the , we are satisfied, cannot avail, in this ghtened community. The notice was read, ar as we can learn, in all the churches to chit was sent, with this one exception; Mr. Danforth, being a stranger, should ke the liberty thus to disregard the feelings d wishes of a portion of his audience, and some nbers of that church, by this refusal, is a tion, which we should like to see satisfactoly answered. We, of Boston, have not so carned our rights. The public would like an

# DISGRACEFUL.

We invite the attention of our readers to he following statement of the brutal manner in which even the most respectable persons of color are treated in New-England. The gentlemen, whose ames are appended to the letter, are men of piety and respectability, elders in the Methodist connexon. Comment is needless.

HARTFORD, June 28th, 1832. MR. EDITOR--On Saturday, 22d instant, in the city of New-York, we went down to the steam-boat McDonough, to take passage for this city. No sooner than we went on board, we were asked by one of the officers, in an abrupt manner, 'where are you going?' We answered, 'to Hartford.' He asked again, 'do you know the rules?' We answered, 'No.' He said, 'we'll allow you no privilege whatever, and you must pay one dollar and a half for your passage ; you must keep on the forward deck,' &c.

Mr. Editor, we see that the dog is pampered in the parlor, at his master's feet ; we behold the horse covered and fed with care on board of the steam-boat; but a colored man can have no place there to lay his head !!! We had to walk the deck half of the night, and the other part we aid amongst the pots in the kitchen, in order to be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

We believe, Mr. Editor, that all the evil, all the stigma, all the bad usage that we meet with, as we travel in the stages and steam-boats to preach the gospel of Christ, the Colonization Society and its agents are at the bottom of the whole. We are alarmed when we find that ministers of the gospel are employed in this work of death and destruction. No doubt but that they are hired to carse us, as Balaam was hired by Balak, the greedy jaws of hireling wolves !

Mr. Editor, what evil have our fathers done, or we their children, that we should be so evil entreated? Is it because our fathers fought and assisted to gain the independence of these United States in the revolution? Or is it because our people fought valiantly at the battle of New-Or-

Mr. Editor, ingratitude is a black crime. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. We pray that God may pardon the sins of our oppressors, and blot out their transgressions, and save this nation from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the Cholera that threatens death and destruction at noon day. We remain, sir,

Your most humble and oppressed servants, HENRY DRAYTON. HENRY JOHNSON.

For the Liberator.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. 'The Lord gave the word, and great was the company of those that published it.'

The Annual Conference of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church met in the city of New-York on the 19th May, 1832, and in the city of Philadelphia June 2, 1832.

The following young brethren were admitted to the holy order of Deacons. Francis P. Graham, John W. Lewis, Hosea Easton, Charles A. Boyd, and James Simons.

Henry Johnson and John P. Thompson were admitted to the holy order of Elders.

The station of the preachers is as follows: Asbury Church, New-York city, Jacob Matthews, elder in Charge; under him, Francis P. Graham and Daniel Vandervert. Zion Church, N. York city, Peter Vanhas, elder in Charge; under him James Simons, George Garnett and William Fuller. Newark, N. J. Timothy, Eatto, elder in Charge ; under him J. W. Lewis. Hartford and Middletown, Conn. Henry Drayton, elder in Charge; under him, Hosea Easton. Harlaem Circuit, N. Y. Lavin Smith, elder in Charge ; under him, David Blake. Rochester Circuit, N. Y. Henry Johnson, elder in Charge; under him, Charles A. Boyd and William H. Bishop. Philadelphia city, Henry Harden, elder in Charge; under him, Edward Johnson, Durham Stevens, John Marshall, George Stevenson, Arthur Langford and J. W. Robinson. Attleborough, Penn. David Smith, elder in Charge; under him, David Crosby. Harrisburgh Circuit, John P. Thompson, elder in Charge; under him, Jacob Richardson and George Kilberth. Lewistown Circuit, Penn. David Stevens, elder in Charge.

William Miller, Jehiel C. Beman and Samuel Johnson, missionaries.

It is the prayer of the Church, that the Captain of our salvation may go before them, and prosper their journey. May each of them watch in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, and make full proof of the minister,

Secretary of Conference. Hartford, June 28th, 1832.

NEWTON, July 3, 1832.

DEAR SIR-I am extremely glad to find Congress has at length, after an unreasonable and wicked delay, made some provision for the remnant of the old revolutionary army, who, to my certain knowledge, were shamefully cheated in regard to their wages and rations, while their health and lives were jeopardized in the cause of their country. But few of them remain, after a lapse of 50 years. I find payment is ordered to be made directly to each soldier, or his order. You will recollect that according to the last census, there are abundance more aged blacks, according to their numbers, than whites, row the boat—the offer was accepted, and when the Now I find you often mention the slaves as having many-very many of them, actually fought for our independence! Will they be permitted to receive the pay assigned to the soldiers, during the remnant of their lives? or will their masters rob them of it !!! I am, dear sir, yours, J. K.

The Governor of Maryland, 1 perceive, has recommended a fast, to solicit the Almighty to avert the Cholera. Let it be the fast he has chosen- to undo the heavy burdens-let the oppressed go free -break every yoke,' &c. See Isaiah 58th. 4th, J. K. and onward.

An engagement at Lynn prevented us from hearing the Rev. Mr Danforth's Discourse on Colonization, on the afternoon of July 4th. An esteemed friend, however, has put into our hands some notes which he took on the occasion; but we have neither time nor room, to-day, to examine them publicly. We shall prepare some 'hot irons to punch up the conscience ' of the speaker, especially as our worthy friend, the Rev. Dr B-, thinks they are extremely serviceable at the present crisis. Perchance we shall make a pleasant application of one to himself

Rev. Wm. Apes will preach the ensuing Sabbath, in Franklin Hall, No. 16, Franklin Street, at 3 o'clock; and at half past 7 in the evening, he will give an Address on the subject of Slavery. Seats are free, with the exception of a contribution.

Friend Lundy, in the Genius of Universal Emancipation for May, says we have perverted his sentiments in our ninth number, respecting the purchase of slaves. We shall publish his article next week, and correct our error.

The principles and operations of the American Colonization Society will again be the subject of public discussion at Franklin Hall, head of Franklin-street, on Monday evening next. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

A story has been in circulation for some days that our city had within its boundaries a female dressed in male attire. The suspected person was so closely besieged on Friday by the curiosity of boys and men, that a retreat into a store on Washboys and men, that a retreatment ington street became necessary. We learn, however that the rumor was false, and the suspected ever, that the rumor was fals to curse Israel. But save us, kind Freedom, from gentleman is now permitted to wend his way through the greedy jaws of hireling walves.

The editor of the Chester (Pa.) Week- | A Gentleman lately from Trinidad, Mina's pertinent hints:

We are pleased with the good feeling manifested by 'A friend of Colonization,' whose essay appears in this week's Visiter. Yet we cannot let the opportunity pass, without offering a few words ose persons who are about to spend their mon-

ey in the colonizing scheme.

1. Before you spend your time or money, ask your American colored neighbors if they are willing go home to Africa.

2. Ascertain the feasibility of materially lessening or preventing the increase of the colored population by an annual colonizing of a few hundreds.

3. If the colored people of the slave states are willing to go, read the black code of those states, and inquire how far the compulsion of those codes

makes them voluntary emigrants. 4. If a few dozen slaves are annually liberated on condition of expatriation, how many thousands are smuggled in from the West Indies?

Fires .- During the twenty-four hours preceding one o'clock yesterday, we had six alarms of fire. The first came from Dorchester, where the dwelling house with part of the furniture belonging to the Widow Chamberlain was destroyed. Loss estimated at \$4,000. No insurance. The barns and outhouses were saved.

At half past twelve, on Tuesday night, the fire-men were called out by an alarm from Cambridge-port, where a small tenement inhabited by some colored persons, about half a mile from Mr Gannett's church, was destroyed—supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. Whilst the fire-men were on their way, they were called to protect store No. 27, Commercial-street, which was discovered on fire. The lower floor was occupied by Messrs Blish & Foster, as a West India goods store; the chambers by Mr L. Hayward, chair dealer. The first and second stories were burnt out. The store is believed to have been set on fire, as the money degrees of Messrs B. money drawer of Messrs B. and F.'s store was found, robbed of its contents, on the top of a hogshead standing in the middle of the lower floor, Messrs Blish and Foster's policy of insurance expired about a month since, and had not been renewed; their loss is about \$3,000. Mr Hayward's loss is estimated at about \$1,000. The store was owned by Messrs Stetson & Goodwin, but we have not earnt whether it was insured or not.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a fire was ommunicated to the store occupied by Mr James Brown, on Spear's wharf, (next east of Liverpool) by the boiling over of a tar kettle, left, in the absence of the workmen, in charge of two boys. It spread rapidly, and soon destroyed the store and all the property on the wharf. The brig Valcan, of New-Orleans, belonging to Capt. Marden, which was on the ways, repairing, was burnt to her floor timbers. The schr. Charles Dogget, ready for sea, was damaged in sails and rigging. Five hundred bbls of mackerel, owned by Messrs Brown, Wells, Reynolds, Lombard, and Blanchard, entirely lost; 25 hhds of molasses owned by Messrs Morse and S. Jenny & Co., 50 hhds salt, 400 empty bbls. and some tons of fustic; total loss. Loss of property, exclusive of shipping, is estimated at about \$5,000. Mr Brown's loss by this casualty is from 12 to \$1500 only, and not 4 or \$5000, as has been erro-neously stated. The wind was fortunately fresh from the north, and prevented the fire communicatont. Before the engineers, took fire from a defect in the chimney. The firemen being on the spot, it was extinguished without much damage. About the same time, the stable belonging to Trull's distillery, on Merrimack-street, caught on fire, owing to unslacked lime having been thrown on the manure. It was soon discovered and extinguished without

having done material injury.

Transcript of Thursday evening.

The following singular murder was committed by a negro woman near Middlebourne, Tyler County, Virginia, last week. A young man residing in the family in which the negro woman was a servant, gave her some offence, when she, in a rage, threatened to kill a young lady to whom he was about to be married. This threat was at the time unheeded, but some days after the young lady having occasion to cross the river, the negress offered her services to boat was half way over the river, the negress sud-denly rose and plunged the lady into the river, at the same time striking her with the oar, and holding her under water until she was drowned. The murderess was soon arrested, and immediately confessed her crime and acknowledged her motive .- N. Y. Courier and Enq.

Police.-Joseph Oliver, a colored mariner, was examined yesterday morning on complaint of Joseph Roach, also a colored mariner, for stealing from Roach one hundred and fifty dollars, in bank bills and silver coin, from a house where they both boarded. After Oliver had obtained the money, he hired a coach and rode to Dorchester, as he said, 'to take the country air;' said he had 'a plenty of money;' that he had made 'seven hundred dollars his last whaling voyage. (A spectator said that was really a whaler.) Oliver was ordered to enter into a recognizance with surety in the sum of \$300, for his appearance to take his trial at the Mu-nicipal Court at the present term.—Transcript.

LOOK AND LEARN. A correspondent states that a well-dressed woman, accompanied by an apparently genteel man, was seen walking through ne of the streets at the southerly part of the city, vesterday morning, in a state of intoxication. She afterwards sat down on the pavement and resisted all the intreaties of her companion to proceed. Being left alone, she lay down and went to sleep. One of the passers-by pinned a label to her clothing- LOOK AND LEARN!' After being exposed for some time in this manner to the gaze of numerous spectators; some one took pity on the miserable wretch, laid her upon a wheelbarrow, and trundled her off to some less public situation -Boston Courier.

The History of the Cholera thus far, has shown that where it has once attacked a place it estab lishes itself permanently, and becomes an epidemic, re-appearing at intervals with violence. Up to May 1831, a period of fourteen years, six thousand and fifty-six irruptions of Cholera have been ascertained. In India alone, the number of irruptions has been 433. Calcutta has been attacked every year, Bombay twelve times, Madras nine times, &c. M. de Jonnes estimates the mortality in India, at 2,500,000 annually, or 35,000,000 for the fourteen years! The lowest calculation gives eighteen millions for Indostan, and about thirty-six millions for the rest of Asia and Europe—being more than fifty millions of deaths in fourteen years from one fatal disease.

Dr How of New York, has invented a machine by which 100 PINS are made in a minute merely by a child's turning a crank. One movement performs the straitening, heading, pointing, and perfectly completes the pin

ly Visiter appends to a communication in his paper in favor of the Colonization Society, the following for his life, states that the accounts he has given of his parentage are absolutely false. His parents are very poor, are of the lowest class, and live in a little miserable thatched house. He was outlawed from the Island of Cuba on account of the murder of two men ; and his character in his native place is that of one of the most atrocious villains that ever existed. No terms are too harsh to express the detestation in which his neighbors

> Mrs. Trollope says a Virginia gentleman told her that ever since he had been married, he had been accustomed to have a negro girl sleep in the same chamber with himself and wife, and that being asked why he had this nocturnal attendance, he replied, 'Good Heaven, if I wanted a glass of water during the night, what would become of me!'

> A new daily paper has made its appearance in Boston, called the DAILY ATLAS. It is neatly printed on a medium sheet at the low rate of \$500 per annum. Mr. John H. Eastburn is the publisher, and the Traveller states that Mr. Horton, late conductor of the political department of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, is the editor. The Atlas supports the American System, and opposes the present National Administration, and bids fair to be a useful and interesting paper.

> A little boy, not more than 11 or 12 years old, in a state of intoxication, was led by his FATH-ER through one of our streets, last week, the latter in an angry manner scolding and cuffing the child for his fault. At last, the little boy looked up at his parent and said, 'Father, you had not ought to say much, for you drank a pint of rum yourself to-day!' Could a more appalling rebuke to intemperance be given than this? - Salem Register.

> A drunken man was staggering through Worcester last week with the work 'CHOLERA' chalked in large characters on his back.

> A paper advocating the principles of Reform, called the Penny Magazine, and afforded at the price indicated by its title, has been recently established in London, and has already obtained a weekly circulation of nearly one hundred thousand copies.

Expresses have arrived at Detroit, informing that Capt. Joseph Naper, his wife, wife's sister-and four children, had been murdered near Fort Chicago. N. was a daring man, had been in the fort some time, but believing the people 'were more scared than hurt,' had betaken him to his log-house again. Nine Indians were found dead near his house, who probably fell by his hand. A man named Peter Bissel, of New-York, com-

mitted suicide at a Hotel in Albany. It was ascertained that he had taken a large quantity of laudanum, and to prevent alarm he left a certificate in the following words: 'Not the Cholera. P. B.' The difference.-We have one subscriber, and

but one, who is two years in advance. We have hundreds who are two years and more in arrears. We have observed the above several times wrongly credited to our paper. We know not to what establishment it rightly belongs, but it is not true in re-

spect to our subscribers. And we would thank those who have ascribed it to us to correct the mistake. from the neighborhood of Galena by the Indians, had been redeemed through the medium of friendly Indians, at the expense of two thousand dollars, confirmed by the Cincinnati papers.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, in its specula-tions upon the cholera, says, that it is supposed that the black population of the south are particularly obnoxious to the disease.'-To this speculation, we oppose the fact, that, as we are informed, not a single colored person, or black, was attacked by the malady, in all its ravages in Quebec and Mon-

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution fixing the 9th instant for the day of ad-journment. The National Intelligencer thinks the adjournment will take place either on the 14th or

Jamaica Disturbance .- It is stated that orders have been issued for the immediate and energetic prosecution of all who were engaged in the demoli-tion of the charches in Jamaica, during the late slave insurrection.

Snow .- Under date of June 19, Mr. Ethan A. Crawford, who lives upon the White Mountains, writes: Cold, cloudy, rainy, windy, dark weather for the season. It snows in the mountains this day. Several cases of Cholera have occurred in New-

York. It is removed that it has appeared in Phila delphia and Pittsburgh. Deaths in Boston in the week ending June 29, on-

ly 26. In a population exceeding 60,000, this fact shows a remarkable degree or health. 3 of scarlet, one of typhus fever, 6 of consumption. As Mr. Alexander Campbell, about sixty years of

age, was driving his truck in Providence, on Thursday, his horse took fright, and he was thrown under the wheels and crushed to death.

A Comparison .- Dr Cox, of N. Y. speaking of Alcohol at a meeting of a Female Temperance Society a few nights since, remarked that there was no more nourishment in Alcohol, than in a flash of lightning.

Letters received at this office from June 29, to July 6, 1832.

Gardner Jones, N. Y. city; David Roach, Williamsport, Pa.; James Ballard, Bennington, Vt. P. A. Bell, N. Y. city; Henry Drayton, Hartford, Ct.; C. J. Brockway, Newburyport, Mass.; Josiah Green, Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Griffin, Saratoga, N. Y.; B. Lundy; H. E. Benson, Providence, R. I.; Henry Johnson, Hartford, Ct.; H. Foster, Hartford, Ct.; A. F. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg, Pa.; Elizabeth Brewer, Providence, R. I.

DIED,

At Liberia, Mr Benjamin K. Churchill, jun. aged

In Trenton, N. J. on the 19th inst. Mrs Hannah Roberts, (colored,) in the 71st year of her age, after a lingering iilness of nearly one year, which she bore with christian fortitude. The morning previous to her death, she expressed the utmost confidence in the blood of Christ. At the moment of her death she exclaimed, 'I die at the feet of Je-She had been a professor of religion for the last forty years, during which time she was respect-ed and loved by all who knew her. She possessed a strength of mind which is rarely met with in a female. She was the mother of 12 children, 5 of whom are yet living. She was born on Edisto Island, in South Carolina, and removed to Hopewill, New-Jersey, September, 1781, in the family Rev. Oliver Hart, of the Baptist church, whose gospel labor in that part of God's vineyard will never be forgotten.

B.

Just published, and for sale at the Bookstore of Peirce & Parker, No. 9, Cornhill, and at this office,

### THOUGHTS

AFRICAN COLONIZATION:

Or an impartial Exhibition of the Doctrines, Principles and Purposes of the American Colonization Society: together with the Resolutions, Addresses and Remonstrances of the Free People of Color. In Two Parts. By WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

'Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee.' ' Prove all things ; hold fast that which is good.'

PART I—Introductory Remarks. Sec. I—The American Colonization Society is pledged not to oppose the system of slavery. Sec. II—It apologizes for slavery and slaveholders. Sec. III—It Recognizes Slaves as Property. SEC. IV—It Increases the Value of Slaves. SEC. V—It is the Enemy of Immediate Abolition. SEC. VI-It is nourished by Fear and Selfishness. Sec. VII—It aims at the utter Expulsion of the Blacks. Sec. VIII—It is the Disparager of the Free Blacks. Sec. IX—It Preents the Instruction of the Blacks. SEC. X-It Deceives and Misleads the Nation.

PART II-Sentiments of the People of Color. Price 62 1-2 cents a copy—two copies for \$1.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &C.

B. B. F. MUNDRUCU. NO. 30, ANN-STREET,

AS constantly for sale a great variety of ready blue, olive and mixed Coats, Frocks and Coatees; cassimere Pantaloons of every description; also, check drill Pantaloons, a new and fashionable article for Summer wear; velvet, silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vesting, a great variety, including every desirable style; Petersham and kersey Pantaloons; Coats, Short Jackets, and Monkey Jackets; moleskin, bangup, beaverteen and oil cloth Coats, Jackets and Pantaloons; duck Frocks and Pantaloons; woollen and cotton Drawers ; plain red and twilled flannel Shirts; black lasting, bombazine, Rouen cassimere, brown and white drilling Coats, Frocks, Jackets and Pantaloons, for Summer wear; linen and cotton Shirts; checked do.; linen, cambric and imitation do. Shirt Bosoms, Dickeys and Stocks; corded and plain cambric Cravats; pongee, bandanna and a great variety of Fancy Pocket Hdkfs.; a great variety of Hosiery, consisting of raw silk, ribbed and plain, Angola, Vigonia, marbled, zebra and random, cotton, worsted and silk Liose and half Hose; Gloves of all kinds; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, Comferters; Pumps, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Buttons, Bosom Studs, Razor Strops, Knives, &c. &c., too numerous to particularise. All of which are offered at the very lowest prices for

Withburdorch Housis.

FRANCIS WILES

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a coninuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may honor him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. New-York, March 26, 1832.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

OHN DIPPER of Williamsburgh, Va. is anx ious to obtain information of his brother, Daniel Mins, who left Williamsburgh about 40 years ago, and was heard of as living in Boston within the last 17 years. A person by the name of Cesar Lafayette, of Boston, was well acquainted with Merr. If either of the above named persons, or any other able to give such information, would lodge it at the Liberator office, they would confer a favor on John Dipper who is now in New-York, anxious to hear rom his brother.

New-York, April 21, 1832.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTEEL

PERSONS OF COLOR,

(At the corner of Leonard and Church streets, NEW-YORK.)

HE Proprietor of the above House returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors; he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to the most fastidious.

JOHN RICH. New-York, March 24, 1832.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE VE GAIRGA.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large and commodious House pleasantly situated, at the Four Corners, in Quincy, (8 miles from Boston,) for the accommodation of Travellers and such company as may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared to make the most liberal provisions for his

visitors, and to gratify their desires.

No Spirituous Liquors will be sold, but Hot Coffee and Tea may be obtained at all hours

of the day.

Boarders accommodated on liberal terms. BENJAMIN R. DOWNES. Quincy, Mass. May 5, 1832.

SUPERIOR PENKIVES.

ROGERS' PENKNIVES, one, two, and three blades, of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and elegantly finished, all of different patterns. For sale by JOHN B. PERO, Nos. 2 & 3, Dock-square. April 28.

### FRENCH FANCY SOAPS. TWO HUNDRED BOXES,

BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR THE SKIN, To be sold by the Box or single cake, at Nos. 2 & 3, Dock-square, by JOHN B. PERO. 108

#### THE CHOLERA.

Scourge of the Earth-fell Pestilence-thou com'st Cloth'd in the blood of nations. On thy brow Death for a while has placed his diadem; And as thy ear rolls on-th arm upraised, The blighting vials of Almighty wrath Thou pourest forth on empires. We may trace Thy progress o'er the world by fields of graves As vast and silent as Zahara's sands. Where thou hast passed, hushed are the happy tones, The silv'ry laugh of childhood-hushed the gay And joyous maiden's songs at eventide. No more the hunter's born at dawn of day Trolls forth blithe notes to chase receding night, But Silence, Desolation, and Despair Have spread their sable pall o'er half the world.

E'en now we hear thy deep sepulchral voice Like Niagara's rear-sound from the North. Tyrant! thou com'st-and ere the summer's sun Shall soften into Autumn through our land, The shrieks and groans of thousands of thy victims Will swell the psean of the Conqueror.

O man! weak man !-- the creature of a day-The sport of time-list to the warning voice Which nature raises with her many tongues. She bids thee know and feel thy impotence. The sun shines on, with undimin The fields are verdant, and the balmy air Comes laden with the fragrant breath of June The flowers were never lovelier,-and the skiff, Scudding along before the gentle breeze, No'er shew'd a whiter sail. The mountain top Still towers in grandeur far above the clouds, The eternal ocean foams and dashes on-But thou, with all thy dreams of happiness, Of glory and of honor,-who hast thought To make the chainless elements thy slaves, And call God's bolt from out the thund'ring heav'ns, Art falling like the thistle's downy flower, When summer's breeze comes o'er it.

#### A FUNERAL POEM ON THE DEATH OF C E. AN INFANT.

BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY, AN AFRICAN SLAVE. Through airy roads he wings his instant flight To purer regions of celestial light : Enlarged, he sees unnumbered systems roll, Beneath him sees the universal whole. Planets on planets run their destined round, And circling wonders fill the vast profound. Th' ethereal now, and now th' empyreal skies, With growing splendors strike his wondering eyes The angels view him with delight unknown, Press his soft hand, and seat him on his throne; Then smiling thus : 'To this divine abode, The seat of saints, of seraphs, and of God, Thrice welcome thou.' The raptured babe replies, Thanks to my God, who snatched me to the skies, Ere vice triumphant had possessed my heart; Ere yet I knew temptation's dire intent; Ere yet the lash for horrid crimes I felt; Ere vanity had led my way to guilt But, soon arrived at my celestial goal, Full glories rush on my expanding soul.'

Say, parents, why this unavailing moan? Why heave your pensive bosoms with the groan To Charles, the happy subject of my song, A brighter world and nobler strains belong. Say, would you tear him from the realms above By thoughtless wishes, and preposterous love? Doth his felicity increase your pain ? Or could you welcome to this world again The heir of bliss ? With a superior air, Methinks he answers with a smile severe. Thrones and dominions cannot tempt me there

Clapt their glad wings; the heavenly vaults resound.

Joyful he spoke: exulting cherubs round

But still you cry, ' Can we the sigh torbear. And still and still must we not pour the tear ? Our only hope, more dear than vital breath, Twelve moons revolved, becomes the prey of death; Delightful infant! nightly visions give Thee to our arms, and we with joy receive: We fain would clasp the PHANTOM to our breast-The PHANTOM flies, and leaves the soul unblest.'

To you bright regions let your faith ascend; Prepare to join your dearest infaut friend In pleasures without measure, without end.

# RELIANCE ON GOD.

I love the man who well can bear Misfortune's angry frown; I love the heart that spurns despair When all its friends have flown. I love the soul so sternly proud,

That misery cannot blight; The soul that scorns the jeering crowd. And bravely claims its right I prize that fortitude of mind.

The tyrant cannot shake; I prize that strength of soul, refined, No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scorns to bend Beneath affliction's blast : Who trusts in an Almighty friend, For his reward at last.

#### TO MY SISTER WITH A SPRAY OF WHITE FLOWERS

Not that thou needest plume, or gem, or flower, To make thee comely in a brother's eve-For these be gauds, whose charms with usage die, Poor rainbow fashions of a passing hour,-Sweet Sister, I did choose mine offering now; But that thou mayest not go abroad undecked While one is near to comfort and protect, And grace with simple gift thy modest brow : Methinks the hand that wrought these snowy bells, Did for thyself express their bloom contrive. For thou art pure as they-nor do the cells Of thy warm heart one bitter fancy hive :-Remember him who gave, when thou dost wear

### These types of thy dear self in thy brown glossy hair THE HEART.

The heart, like a tendril, accustomed to eling, Let it go where it will, cannot flourish alone; But will lean to the nearest and loveliest thing It can twine with itself, and make closely its own MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON-1665. In its malignity it engrossed the ill of all other maladies, and made Doctors despicable. Of a otency equal to death, it possessed uself of all is armories, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea the very sight of the infected was deadly : and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals, have seen the plague spot begin to redden, and have wildly scattered themselves The coment of society was dissolved by Mothers, when they saw the sign of infection on the babes at their bosom, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter; -- some went into ships and anchored themselves afar off on the waters. But the angel that was pouring the vial, had a foot on the sea as well as on the dry land. No place was so wild, that the plague did not visit,—none so se-cret that the quick sighted pestilence did not discover,-none could fly that it did not overtake.

It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shovelling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and her courts deserted. The terrified jailers fled from the felons that were in fetters :- the innocent and the guilty leagued themselves together, and kept within their prison for safety, -the grass grew in the market places;—the cattle went moan-ing up and down the fields, wondering what had become of their keepers ;- the rooks and the ravens came into the town and built their nests in the mute belirees :- silence was universal, save when some infected wretch was seen clamoring

at a window.

For a time all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrift there was none; churches and chapels were open, but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the charnel house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide grave; the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole together. Fire became extinguished, as if its element too had expired :- the seams of the sailorless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no theft; -all offences ceased, and no crime, but the universal woe of the pestilence, was heard of among men. The wells overflowed, and conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded themselves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls;—old friends but looked at one another when they met, keeping themselves far aloof,little children went wandering up and down, and numbers were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged. It travelled over a third part of the whole earth, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if some dreadful thing had been interposed between the world, and the sun the source of life.

At that epoch, for a short time, there was a silence, and every person in the street, for a moment, stood still; and London was as dumb as a churchyard. Again the sound of a bell was heard,-for it was that sound, so long unheard, which arrested the fugitive multitude and caused their silence. At the third toll a universal shout arose, as when a herald pro laims the tidings of a great battle won, and then there was a second thems of thankfulness rejoiced in the dismal sound of that tolling death bell: for it was a signal of the plague being so abated that men might again mourn for their friends, and hallow their remains with the solemnities of burial,

# THE FATE OF MEN OF GENIUS

Plautus turned a mill. Terence was a slave. Bœtius died in a gaol. Paulo Borghese, though he had 15 different trades, yet he starved with them all. Tasso was often distressed for the veriest trifle. Servin, (one of the suite of Maximilian, Duke of Sully, in his first embassy to England, during the reign of James the 1st, and one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age,) died drunk in a common brothef. Bentivoglio was refused admittance into the very hospital which he erected. Edmund Allen, the celebrated actor, and contemporary of Shakspeare, died in a similar institution of his own. Corneille the great French damatic writer, was so poor that he had been seen in a very advanced old age, standing at the entrance of a cobler's stall, with only one shoe on, while the other was memding : and Racine left his family in such distress, as to be supported by a pension, which some of his friends solicited for them. Crichton (called by way of distinction, the admirable Crichton) who was the most learned and dissipated man of his time, lived on the supply of the day, and at length lost his life in a midnight brawl in the public streets. Butler's talents, though the delight of the age in which he lived, and his immortal work the principal talk of the court conversation, was never master of £50. Otway is said to have died of hunger. Camons ended days in the hospital, and Vauglas left his body to surgeons to pay his debts. Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixotte, after being imprisoned and meeting many unaccountable slights and hardships, died of want. Churchill died beggar; Lloyd, his friend and brother patriot, died in the Fleet, where he previously existed for some years by soliciting daily charity, and sub-scriptions for works which he never intended to

Bickerstaff ran away as much for debt as for the crime imputed to him. Goldsmith was nearly two thousand pounds in debt when he died and Hugh Kelly, author of False Delicacy, &c. died in just the same condition. Dr. Paul Hiffernan, an author well known about the same period, contracted his last illness, which was a jaundice, from mere want, and was then supported by a friendly subscription. Purdo, a good scholar and a man of taste, after subsisting for many years as a bookseller's hack, ended his being in a hospital.

Jones, author of the Earl of Essex, &c. being run over by a night cart in the streets, was carried to an hospital (for want of any other lodging) and was supported there by the master of the Bedford Coffee House till he died. Boyce, one of the earliest contemporaries of Dr. Johnson, and originally a writer with him in the Gentleman's Magazine, expired in a miserable garret on

Tower Hill.

Sterne, the celebrated author of Tristram Shandy, though his works sold uncommonly well, and his income as a clergyman, together with his repntation as a writer, might have commanded respect and independence, left a wife and daughter in great distress, dying seven hundred pounds in debt. Mrs. Manby, the author of the original 'Atlantis,' and the protegee of Swift, Steele, Prior, &c. finally subsisted on the bounty of Alderman Barber; while Floyer Sydenham, the learned and elegant translator of Plato, was late-

ly supported by one Nott, a publican, near Tem-ple Bar, who having known him in his better days, kindly remembered him, in the time of sickness and misfortune.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following, which we copy from the Canadian Courant, is peculiarly applicable at this sea-son. Surely if so simple a remedy as this for the bite of a mad dog exists, it cannot be too generally known.

Although so many cures have been offered to the public for this appalling disease, most of which have been found ineffectual, we are nevertheless emboldened to lay before our readers the following remedy, which, as it comes fortified by proofs of actual and numerous cures, is more worthy of public notice. The receipt is as follows:

Take a quantity of oyster shells and burn them into lime, pulverize the lime till it becomes an impalpable powder; take three table spoons full of this powder and beat them up with three eggs; fry this in a common pan with sweet oil, and let the patient eat the cake when properly baked : in the morning fasting, taking care to take no victuals nor the least liquid of any kind for six hours after the dose has been taken. Repeat this dose for three mornings successively.

This remedy has been used among the French

Canadians of this Province for many years; it is prescribed by the Priests frequently, and no instance of its failing is known, unless in patients where the fits had made their appearance before the exhibition of the medicine. family in the vicinity of St. Andrews, L. C. three of whom were bitten in endeavoring to drag a rabid dog from under a bed; the dog made his escape, out of the house, and bit three of his owner's cattle and some dogs. All the cattle and dogs bitten were seized with violent symptoms of Hydrophobia, and died or were killed; the three persons bitten took the medicine here described, and escaped. Another family had four of its members bitten ; two of them, interesting young men, took Hydrophobia and died; the other two, after the death of their brothers, heard of this remedy, took it, and never experienced the slightest symptoms of this horrible disease.

Persons desirous of learning the names of the parties above mentioned, and of hearing more cases of cure, can be satisfied on this point by calling at the Courant Office.

CURIOUS AFRICAN ORDEAL. Justice is not unfrequently administered at Cadagry by means of a large wooden cap, having three corners, which is placed on the head of a culprit at the period of his examination. The fantastic work of mechanism, no doubt by the structure of internal springs, may be made to move and shake without any visible agent, on the same principle as the enchanted Turk, or any other figure in our poppet shows. It is believed the native priests alone are in the secret. Whilst this cap is observed to shake whilst on the head of a suspected person, he is condemned without further evidence being required; but should it remain without any perceptible motion, his inno-cence is apparent, and he is forthwith acquitted. The fame of this wonderful cap makes a great fuss in the town, and as many marvellous stories are told of it here as were related in England a Roger Bacon. A respectable gentleman the the cap a short time since, for having, as was alleged, accepted a bribe of the Lagos chieftain to destroy Adooley by poison. The fatal cap was no sooner put on his head than it was observed to cabo famous brazen head of move slightly, and then become more violently agitated. The criminal felt its motion, and was terrified to such a degree that he fell down in a swoon. On awakening, he confessed his guilt, and implored forgiveness, which was granted him, by Adooley, because, it is said, of his sor-row and contrition, but really, no doubt, of his birth and connexions.

POLITENESS OF SLAVERY ADVOCATES.

In the Genius of Temperance of 30th May, we published a communication headed ' Slavery results,' and an article from the Genius of Universal Emancipation, . Lundy, the Quaker Hampden, with an introductory notice. Those of our readers who do not remember them, can turn to the paper, and learn whereat a Georgian (as we suppose) becomes so much exasperated as to use the following chaste and polite language on the margin of a paper returned :-

'This is a d-n'd libel-from an ignorant fanatic. I return your paper as every honest RE-PUBLICAN [? !?] in Geo. will do.

'The editors of this paper ought to know, that a communication like the one below, 'Slavery results,' and Lundy Q. H. would be read by a Georgian only to arouse the most indignant feelings of his nature, and thereby subject their names (Editors) to obloquy and REVENGE. None but traitors would pen so DAMNING a philippic as

the first. May ignominy await the author.'
'The curses of every Georgian will fall heavily upon your infuriated and devoted heads. Never again send a copy to our State,' &c.

Zounds, what a rage the fellow must be in Genius of Temperance.

Play or Pay .- The following incident has occasioned much conversation. A discussion arose on Monday in a coffee-house on the Boulevard des Italiens, between an elderly gentleman and a young man with black mustachois, which was followed by a challenge given by the latter. When the parties arrived on the spot, the seconds measured the distance and loaded the pistols. During these preparations, the young mustachois hero kept walking about humming a tune. The gray-headed gentleman said nothing, but when every thing was ready suggested that an explanation might even then prevent matters proceeding to extremities; but his antagonist, encouraged by this forbearance, indignantly refused to listen to any thing of the kind. His adversary then coolly took up his pistol, and, seeing a bird flying in the air with great rapidity, he fired at and killed it. The young man turned pale, on which the skillful marksman said, - You have now seen a proof of my skill, and must either stand my fire or add one hundred Napoleans to the subscription opened for the unfortunate cholera patients. Decide quickly, and recollect that the larger the bird, the more easy it is to hit him.' The proposition was accepted, and we understand that the money was paid on the same day to one of the arrondissements of Paris .- Paris paper.

A pilgrim travelling on the road to Smyrna met the demon of the plague. 'Whither are you bound?' says the pilgrim. 'To Smyrna, to kill 3000.' After a time the parties met again. 'You killed not only 3000 but 30,000,' said the pilgrim: 'No, I killed not more than 3000, fear killed the rest,' said the demon.

SPLENDID OFFERING TO THE FRIEND OF SPLENDID OFFERING TO THE FRIEND OF LIBERTY AND OF MAN—Lafayette. A superb plate of gold, weighing 157 penny-weights was exhibited to us yesterday, intended as a present from the National Guard, New-York State Artillery, to Lafayette. It is of North Carolina and is beautifully and very sorgeously and gold, and is beautifully and very gorgeously em-bossed, is surmounted by an eagle richly wrought, standing on the northern hemisphere, with the in-scription thereon of America and France. The spear points of the American flag and those of the flag of the National Guard, appear on each side, forming the base of a shield surrounded with various military implements, and circled in the interior with an elegant wreath of the olive and myrtle. In the centre are raised medallions, good kenesses of Washington and Lafayette-above is the Roman battle axe, and below are the stars and stripes, the rising sun borne on the shield of the state, the city arms and the initials N. Y. S. A. the initials N. G. being on a small shield in the centre. On the reverse, which is plain burnished gold, is the following inscription, very handsomeengraved: 'The National Guard 25th N. Y. S. A. to Lafayette. Centennial Anniversary of the Birth Day of Washington. New-York, 22d February, 1832. This medal, if we may so call it, is to be exhibited to the members of Col. Stevens's regiment and their friends, on Friday and Saturday next, from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. at Stoneall's tiotel. It is the most splendid thing of the kind we ever saw; and does credit to the regiment who voted it, and to the artists who have wrought upon it. - N. Y. Adv. & Jour.

MARRIAGE. The purest happiness of earth is, unquestionably, the portion of two being wisely and fitly united in the bonds of indissoluble confidence and affection. What a touching picture does Madame de Stael present in these lines. I saw, during my sojourn in England, a man of the highest merit united to a wife worthy of him. One day, as we were walking together, we met some of those people that the English call gypsies, who generally wander about in the woo in the most deplorable condition. I expressed pity for them, thus enduring the union of all the physical evils of nature. 'Had it been necessary,' said the affectionate husband, pointing to his wife, 'in order to spend my life with her, that I should have passed thirty years in hegging with them, we would still have been happy. 'Yes,' responded the wife, 'the happiest of beings.'

If the South Carolinians would deign to follow the example of their northern brethren-if they would be as industrious, active and calculatingif they would remain at home, instead of traveling over the north for the purpose of finding fault with its thriftiness, and give their personal attendance to their own concerns-if they would put their own hands to the spade and the mattock and dig the earth, until their hands have become as callous, and their visages as sunburnt as the northern laborer's -- and, more than all, if they will abolish their accursed system of slavery, and cause their lands to be tilled, and their business to be conducted, by free heads, free hearts, and free hands, then-and not till then-may they expect to equal the prosperity of the North ;then-and not till then-will they see flourishing villages rising from every habitable spot, filled with a thriving, cheerful and contented population. Lowell Telegraph.

mind, is one of the most mischievous errors o which poor human nature was ever guilty. enables the idle and vicious to rob the honest and laborious of a large portion of their earnings; it is a most serious obstacle in the way of all improvement, and ought to be discountenanced by every sensible man. Says Governor Morris, on this subject, 'I have met with mechanics, in the first societies in Europe, from which idlers of high rank are excluded; and was once introduced by a coppersmith to the intimacy of a duke.'

Pilgrim's Progress.— Cowper said, forty or fifty years ago, that he dared not name John Bunyan in his verse, for fear of moving a sneer. We live in better times; and we are not afraid to say, that though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of these minds produced the Paradise Lost, and the other the Pilgrim's Progress.'-Edinburgh Review.

MORTALITY AT MONTREAL. Constant in quiries are made as to the population of Montreal and Quebec, so as to compare the mortality there with that at Paris.

The population of Quebec is about 22,000, and that of Montreal about 25,000; that of Paris is aboat 700,000.

There were, it is said, 104 deaths at Montreal on the 14th. This at the same ratio would give over 2,900 deaths a day for Paris, and be equal to 800 a day for New-York. Thus it appears that the mortality at Montreal is about double that of Paris at its

Facts should be stated, but this ought not to cre ate unnecessary alarm. Let it be remembered that in Paris the deaths were nearly all among the citizens, while in Montreal nearly all are among the miserable emigrants.

A REPRIMAND. The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Times, in a late paper, gives us the following anecdote, which was once current in the walls of the South Carolina College, as a parallel case to the reprimand of Gen. Houston, by Mr Speaker Stevenson: 'In its earlier days, a Sophomore having unfortunately been caught in a scrape, we think it was turkey stealing, was condemned by the faculty to receive, in college parlance, a lecture. Professor P-, a Frenchman, and a man of imperturbable politeness, was selected as execuitoner. Accordingly after prayers, he advanced to the delinquent, and with a Parisian bow and a winning smile thus addressed him: 'Young genteelman, de facult have appoint me for lectair you. You are therefore lectair by me.

I met the Countess Guiccioli, walking yesterday in the Tuileries. She looks much younger than I anticipated, and is a handsome blonde, apparently aout thirty. I am told by a gentleman who knows her, that she has become a great flirt, and is quite spoiled by admiration. The celebrity of Lord Byron's attachment would, certainly, make her a very desirable acquaintance were she much less pretty than she really is; and I am told her drawing room is thronged with lovers of all nations, contending for a preference, which, having been once given, as it has, should be buried, I think, forever. So indeed, should have been the Empress Maria Louisa's, and that of the widow of Bishap Heber; and yet the latter has married a Greek Count, and the former a German baron !- N. P. Willis.

Missionary to Liberia .- Melville B. Cox, of N. C. has been appointed Missionary to Liberia by the Methodist General Conference at their late

No. 19, Powell-street, PHILADELPHIL session in Philadelphia.

Shopping.—Another instance of Lord Ely's ec. centricity took place in Dublin, where he had gone out to attend his Countess on a round of shopping. Her ladyship had gone into a china shop, and had Her ladyship had gote into a china snop, and had occupied so much time in choosing and rejecting a number of articles, that Lord Ely got impatient at the delay; and after fretting a good deal about it, he turned round to the man of the china shop, and decreased all its contents to his hope. sired him to send all its contents to his house, and the bill to his steward .- Memoirs of Sir James Came

No two things differ more than hurry and despatch Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squime in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose and in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little looks into every thing, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them hot, and with those few that are, he openly barns his fingers.

We had a conversation yesterday with an emin. ent physician on the subject of the disease among the emigrants in Canada. He is of opinion that is not the Asiatic Cholera, but a spontaneous enp tion of poison, generated from natural causes. In would ask, what might not be expected to aim from 20,000 miserable beings, covered with fith. suddenly transported from a cold climate and a re. freshing sea atmosphere, into sheds at the four of high grounds, exposed to a heat of more than ninely degrees? Let common reflection answer this que ry .- N. Y. Guz.

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Curing the Cholera .- An Englishman in Paris being lately taken with the cholic, and supposing to be a veritable cholera, despatched one of his ser vants for a doctor, and ordered another to com-mence rubbing him with a flesh brush. The latter fell too and put it on lustily; and when the medi cal man came, he found his patient as black as is hat! He was very much surprised at the sudden effects of the disease; but on examination, discon-ered that, instead of being mortified, the John hill was merely covered with a coat of Day and Manie

Dr. Rees mentions as one of the most extraoria ry facts on record, that some years ago, in the eunination of an Egyptian mummy, which had pris amination of an Egyptian multimy, which had pra-ably been preserved 4000 years, there was founds one of the bands a bulbous root, which was put in the ground, and vegetated as fresh as if it had be recently transplanted.

Marshal Saxe computed that, in battle, only as ball of 86 takes effect. Others, that only one is strikes, and no more than one in 400 is fatal. the buttle of Tournay, in Flanders, fought on the 22d of May, 1784, it is calculated that 236 master shots were expended in disabling each soldier who

Dew .- The annual average quantity deposited's England is estimated at a depth of about five messes, being about one seventh of the mean quantity moisture supposed to be received from the phere over all Great Britain in a year, or about 22, 161,337,355 tons, taking a ton at fifty two gallon

### MORAL.

MORALS IN FRANCE. In some one of our exchanges we find the fol

lowing paragraph :-We state, on the authority of a French minis

terial paper, that, 'there are a million of children base your in France, of whom more the ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE DISOWNE BY THEIR PARENTS. And yet the deprain of the metropolis affords a still more hideous pro portion: of the 28,587 children born in Parish the year 1831, there were no less than 10,000 born out of wedlock; and of these last, sever THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTH FIVE (above one fourth of the whole number of helpless infants) were ABANDONED by their wicked and unnatural parents to the horrored destitution, or the chance of compassion by the passer-by.

The legitimate fruit of the ten mouse ties of the people of France—theatre-going, lighter of the people of the peo reading, waltzing, and obscene pictures, which all their large cities abound. In Paris, where such images as it would be unseemly end to name are set up in all parts of the city, in the streets, and at the various public water-work, behold the result—and judge ye, whether is in not opening the very flood-gates of ruin upon any people, to introduce such things among them.-Genius of Temperance.

WE SHOULD AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF EVIL.

SOCRATES speaks of two young men that flung away their belts, when, being in an idol's temple, the lustrating waters fell upon them; 'detesting, saith the historian, 'the garments spotted with the flesh; and will you play and toy with the occasions of sin? The Lord forbid! Livia counselled her husband, Augustus, not

only not to do wrong, but not to seem to do so. Cæsar would not search Pompey's cabinet, est he should find new matter of revenge. Plato mounted upon his horse, and judging

himself a little moved with pride, presently mounted, lest he should be overtaken with loftness in riding.

Theseus is said to have cut off his golden locks. lest his enemies should take advantage of him by

seizing hold of them.

GEORGE PUTMAN.

HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUNER, AS removed his Dressing-Room from No. 211, Washington street, to the new bailding No. 2, Broomfield-street, which has been fire ted up (by his own direction) in a manner calca-

lated to afford the greatest possible amount comfort to Gentlemen while under his well known skilful operation. The chairs are so easy-the cushions so yielding to the touch—the razors and other cutting instruments so keen and smooth-a copious supply of warm water so soft and paretowels, either crash or diaper, so clean and sweet himself and assistants so polite and accomme dating ;- in short the tout ensemble of his new Establishment so well contrived and neatly arranged, that his customers, one and all, will usdoubtedly confess with pleasure their entire satisfaction therewith, and make him the happiest of tonsors.

For Gentlemen who may feel desirous of having exclusive apparatus, he has provided drawers to contain their boxes, brushes, towels, essence, oils, powder, &c. &c. which articles he will always be happy to supply. 6m March 10.

A CARD. RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR, (none else) can be accommodated at the house

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